



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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FEBRUARY 25, 1957

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

SCHOOL FOR REDS

One of the most unusual schools in the nation's capital holds classes for the children of diplomats from Russia and other communist countries. Two Russian women teach the 32 pupils who attend the school. Only the first 4 grades are taught. Beginning with the fifth grade, pupils return to their home countries for further schooling. Classes begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and end around noon, 6 days a week.

GROMYKO'S NEW JOB

The free world is still waiting to see what changes in Soviet policy, if any, will result from the appointment of Andrei Gromyko as Russia's foreign minister. He recently replaced Dmitri Shepilov. Gromyko has served as ambassador to the United States and Britain, and as chief Russian delegate to the UN, so he is no newcomer.

POLES SEEK AID

Representatives of Red Poland have come to the United States to ask for surplus American farm products and for help in increasing Polish agricultural output. Poland, which gained a measure of independence from Moscow last fall, is suffering from severe food shortages. One reason for this shortage is that the Poles, when they were under tight Soviet control, were required to send large quantities of their farm crops to Russia.

THREE CENTURIES OLD

A 300-year-old farmhouse is now inside the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. It is part of a new exhibit called "Everyday Life in Early America." The 2-story home was moved piece by piece from Massachusetts, and was re-assembled in the museum. It has furniture of the 1600's, and is proving to be a popular part of the new exhibit.

WATER, WATER!

Americans are using more water than ever before. In fact, each man, woman, and child in the country today uses around 3 times as much water as individuals did 55 years ago. Experts say that, within the next 20 years, we shall need as much additional water as is contained in 11 rivers the size of the Colorado. Already, about 1 of every 8 American cities is faced with a water shortage.

TOKYO GROWS

Tokyo, Japan's capital, may soon become the largest city in the world. It already has over 8,000,000 people, as compared with 8,346,000 for London and 8,070,000 for New York. Five years from now, the Japanese city is expected to top the 10,000,000 mark in population. It is believed that, by 1975, Tokyo and its connecting communities will have something like 26,600,000 inhabitants.



IN PARIS—famous for stylish women's clothes—a dressmaker's assistant on the way to deliver a package. It may contain an expensive coat for spring.

Headache for France

Curbing the Nationalist Uprising in Algeria Is Most Urgent Problem Confronting Mollet Government

IF the French government headed by Premier Guy Mollet stays in office about 3 weeks more—until March 19, to be exact—it will set a record. It will then have lasted longer than any other of the 20 governments of France since World War II.

Even Mollet's strongest supporters have been surprised by the way in which he has clung to power. The manner in which the French political system operates tends to bring about frequent changes at the top level.

Government. The National Assembly—with 627 seats—is the principal lawmaking body. Among its members are representatives of 15 political parties. Today, no single group comes close to having a majority.

Yet the Premier—France's chief executive—can hold office only so long as he can keep the support of a majority in the Assembly. Therefore, he must hold several parties together in a combination, or coalition. If the coalition falls apart and the Premier no longer commands a majority, then he and his entire cabinet must resign.

The Socialist Party, which Mollet heads, holds only 100 Assembly seats. Yet on more than 30 occasions when

Mollet has needed a majority of the Assembly's votes, he has received the necessary support.

The line-up of parties cooperating with the Socialists has changed from time to time. But as different groups have withdrawn their support, Mollet has shown remarkable skill in persuading other parties to get behind him.

Economic conditions. Actually most of the economic problems that confronted the Premier when he took office on February 1, 1956, are still unsolved. The country is today threatened by inflation, the budget is unbalanced, and the treasury is low. Even though business was good during 1956, living standards continue to lag behind those in most other lands of western Europe.

Deep-seated ills are at the root of these economic troubles. Though France has a good balance between industry and agriculture, she is producing neither farm nor industrial goods in sufficient quantities.

Many French farmers and industrialists stick to old-fashioned ways and outmoded equipment. They show little interest in finding new ways to make their goods or in lowering costs.

(Concluded on page 6)

Atoms and Their Peacetime Tasks

Country's First Large Nuclear Power Station Scheduled To Be Opened Soon

DURING 1957, America is to reach a new milestone in the harnessing of the atom. If present plans are carried out as expected, this year will see our first large-scale use of commercial electricity generated from atomic "fuel."

The plant that is slated to provide this electricity is nearing completion at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. It will help fill the growing power needs of the Pittsburgh area.

Are any other such plants under construction?

Yes, several. Within a few years, atomic power stations are to be at work in various parts of the United States (see map on page 2). Nuclear energy probably will furnish about 8 per cent of all the electricity we use in 1970, and nearly 20 per cent of all we consume in 1975.

The big plant at Shippingport is owned partly by the federal government and partly by the Duquesne Light Company, a private concern. The Duquesne firm will operate the whole establishment.

A number of other large installations are to be owned and operated by private companies or by local public-power groups. However, the federal government assists in the planning of these enterprises, and when the plants are ready to operate they will obtain their nuclear fuel from Uncle Sam.

The U. S. government itself has already built a number of small atomic power stations for experimental purposes. One of these—at West Milton, New York—provided some current for homes, farms, and factories nearly 2 years ago. But the installation near Pittsburgh is to be our first large nuclear plant for regular commercial use.

Early in 1955, the atom went to sea in our Navy's first nuclear-powered submarine, *Nautilus*. This vessel, which runs on electricity from an atomic generator, traveled more than 60,000 miles in about 2 years' time without refueling.

A second nuclear submarine, *Sea Wolf*, began its ocean tests last month. The Navy intends to have numerous other atomic vessels—including submarines and surface craft—within the next several years. Also, the government is building a nuclear-powered merchant ship, and working on the development of atomic aircraft.

How do we obtain usable power from nuclear fuel, and what are its advantages over ordinary fuels?

The heart of any atomic power installation is a reactor, a device in

(Concluded on page 2)

Nuclear Projects

(Concluded from page 1)

which atomic fuel—uranium or plutonium—"burns" under carefully controlled conditions, yielding tremendous amounts of heat. The same process takes place in a reactor as in a uranium or plutonium bomb; but it happens slowly—over a period of months or years—instead of occurring as an explosion.

A reactor is useful in power production simply because of the heat that it furnishes. This heat can be used for making steam, just as can the fire in a coal furnace. The steam turns generators to produce electricity. In the submarine *Nautilus*, this

power problems "forever." The fuel needed for hydrogen-atomic electric plants could be obtained in practically unlimited quantities from ocean water.

Are there any disadvantages in the use of atomic power?

Yes. Atomic power plants are very complicated, and so they are expensive to build. At first, in most parts of this country, it will cost several times as much to produce electricity from nuclear energy as to generate it by other means.

The present willingness of certain companies to begin work on nuclear plants comes from their belief that the atom will eventually rank among our main sources of energy. In order to get an early start in taming it, they are willing to bear the extra costs.

of these countries will have additional plants ready in the next few years.

Six western European nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—are planning a joint atomic power program known as *Euratom*. Their effort was discussed at some length in an article on European co-operation in the February 18 issue of this paper.

Countries everywhere are showing great interest in atomic research of one kind or another.

Is the United States moving rapidly enough in atomic power development?

This question was debated in Congress and in the Presidential campaign last year. It seems likely to come up again in the lawmakers' present ses-

waiting for private industry to take the initiative in building atomic power plants.

"In some cases, private industry is doing so. But atomic enterprises today are very costly. This fact often discourages private companies from entering the field. We can't make as rapid progress as we should unless our federal government steps in and builds some large generating plants."

The Eisenhower administration's chief spokesman on atomic policy is Lewis Strauss, who heads the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Strauss and his supporters argue:

"America does not lag behind other countries in the development of commercial atomic power. The plant which Britain opened last year was built mainly to produce explosive material for atomic bombs. It generates electricity as a by-product. The world's first big atomic power plant designed exclusively for non-military use will open in America this year.

"The United States has conducted far more research on nuclear power than has any other country. We could build large atomic generators all over America if we wanted to, but there is no good reason for it. This nation is well supplied with coal, petroleum, and water power. We can now obtain electricity more cheaply from these than from the atom. When we build atomic plants—public or private—it should be done in accordance with the nation's real needs.

"Certain other countries will be forced to plunge full speed ahead on atomic power programs because they can't get enough electricity from other sources. They may build more large nuclear plants than we do, but this doesn't mean that they can build better ones. It doesn't mean we are losing our leadership in the atomic field.

"Friendly foreign nations look to the United States for help on peaceful atomic enterprises of various kinds. For example, plans are already under way for the construction in our country of several nuclear reactors that will be used in power plants overseas."

Are there other important peacetime uses for atomic energy, besides that of electric power production?

Yes. Atomic reactors can be designed for many special uses. Some are employed to produce ray-emitting substances known as *radioisotopes*. In the hands of skilled technicians, these isotopes are among the most valuable tools known to science. They aid in the detection and treatment of cancer, in the treatment of seed to improve farm crops, and in countless tests of factory products.

The threat posed by atomic weapons is well known. But nuclear energy also carries great promises of human benefit. The atom can destroy a city—or provide it with light, heat, and power. The atom can ruin civilization as we know it today—or can be the means through which mankind achieves greater material abundance than ever before. —By TOM MYER

Pronunciations

Bou Saada—bō sā-ā-dā

Guy Mollet—gē mō-lā'

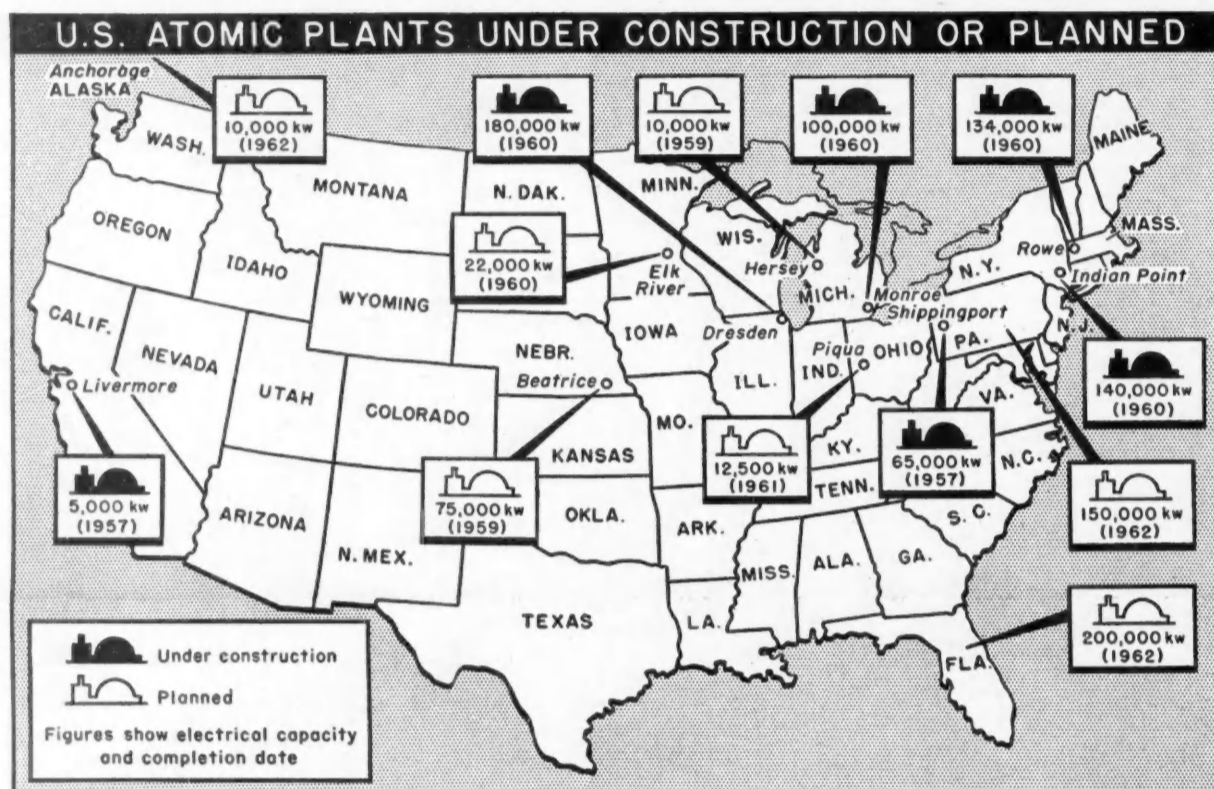
Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rāt ā'duh-now-er

Magloire—māg-lwār'

Pierre Poujade—pyēr pō-zhād

Pineau—pē-nō'

Theodor Heuss—tā'ō-dōr hois



MORE AND MORE atomic plants for developing electric power and for other peacetime uses are being planned by our nation. The installation at Shippingport is to be America's first large one for regular commercial service.

electricity operates 2 great propellers. In land-based atomic plants, it can be sent through power lines to homes and factories.

It is startling to see how little fuel an atomic reactor needs. According to the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, "a pound of uranium metal, just slightly larger than a 1-inch cube, can produce the same amount of energy as 3,000,000 pounds of coal."

Nuclear energy will therefore eliminate many problems of fuel transportation, so that the harnessed atom can be extremely valuable in any region where other sources of power are scarce. Also, it will enable ships and aircraft to travel long distances without refueling—as the submarine *Nautilus* has already demonstrated.

Atomic power development has added greatly to man's total supply of energy-producing materials. Experts disagree as to how long our ordinary fuels—such as coal, gas, and petroleum—will last. But in any case, by learning how to "burn" uranium, we have unlocked a storehouse containing fuel enough for many centuries to come.

Furthermore, various countries are trying to develop usable peacetime power from the same reaction that occurs in a hydrogen bomb. This is a very difficult task; but, according to atomic experts, it could solve man's

A special problem for nuclear enterprises is that of handling waste materials from atomic plants and laboratories. These wastes include many substances that have been exposed to atomic radiation, along with "ashes" from the fuel itself.

Such materials, since they give off rays which can be dangerous, must be placed where they won't do any harm. Sizable amounts of waste from U. S. atomic laboratories are now buried in carefully guarded areas. Scientists are looking for new ways to dispose of these substances or—better still—to make practical use of them.

In some cases, questions have been raised as to the safety of atomic power plants. Critics fear that certain types of reactors might get out of control and endanger the people in nearby communities. But the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, which supervises nuclear activities in this country, insists that no plant will be allowed to operate unless its safety is proved.

Are foreign countries making considerable progress in the field of atomic power?

Certain nations—especially Britain and Russia—are extremely active in this connection. Russia for some time has been operating a small nuclear electric plant, and Britain opened a large one several months ago. Each

sion. Generally speaking, Democratic leaders contend that we are lagging behind Britain and Russia in the "atomic power race," while Republicans deny this charge.

Democratic spokesmen who feel that our present program is not large enough argue as follows:

"During World War II, our nation was ahead of all others in the development of an atomic bomb. Now, if we lag in harnessing the atom for peacetime purposes, it will seem that we are more interested in weapons than in projects for human betterment.

"It can hardly be denied that we are lagging. Britain is already operating a large-scale nuclear generating plant, whereas we are not. According to present estimates, Russia's 1960 output of electricity from atomic sources will be 3 times as great as ours.

"Many small nations desperately need and want nuclear power. If Russia becomes the world leader in this field, such countries will look to her for help on their atomic projects. Moscow's influence will thus rise, and ours will decline.

"The Eisenhower administration is to blame for the fact that our progress in atomic power is too slow. Insofar as possible, GOP leaders want to keep Uncle Sam out of the electric business. They are holding back and

It's a Necessity!

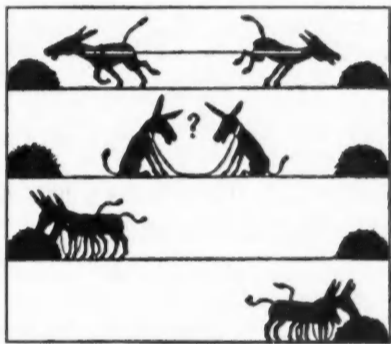
By Clay Coss

THE young man or woman who learns to live and work agreeably with other people has learned one of the most important of all lessons. One must cooperate in order to be happy. It is as essential for students to develop a helpful, reasonable, cooperative spirit as it is to advance in scholastic work.

Yet there is considerable evidence to support the belief that a large proportion of youths fail to make progress in that direction while attending high school and college. Unfortunately, there is some evidence indicating that many of them become more selfish rather than less during the later years of school life.

There has never been a time in the history of the world when human beings were able to get along successfully by themselves. Man is a social creature, and he has always found some degree of cooperation a necessity. But civilized forms of living call for ever closer association of individuals.

As we go about our daily work, we are shoulder to shoulder with our fellows. We work with them—eat



THEY DISCOVERED the value of cooperation. What about you?

with them. We depend upon others to help us in our recreation.

Life, under modern conditions, is an almost unbroken chain of cooperative enterprises. When the association is close, there are many occasions for irritation. When we depend for so many of our satisfactions upon the conduct of other persons, it must inevitably happen that we shall be thwarted at times; that there will be conflicts of interest.

People thrown together, forced to work and play and talk together, will often get on each other's nerves even though they may be the very best of friends.

If we are to get along in such a society, we must frequently push our own feelings and wishes into the background. Unless we are strong in character and well poised in mind, we shall feel the strain of cooperation that is essential but frequently annoying—the strain of living in our modern, crowded, complex world.

To associate with others day in and day out without showing irritation; to live calmly, generously, and good-humoredly, taking disappointments lightly and contributing to the pleasantness of the associated life—to do all this is to achieve a highly civilized manner of living.

Such an achievement is a mark of poise, a condition of success, a guaranty of happiness. We must all attempt to reach this goal.



CHRISTIAN PINEAU, French Foreign Minister (center), a recent guest on the ABC television show *Press Conference* with Martha Rountree (left), moderator, and Oliver Presbrey, co-producer of the popular interview program

Radio-TV-Movies

PRESS Conference, an ABC television program on public affairs, has had a good score in hitting the front pages of the nation's newspapers.

One of the reasons the show has been able to make the headlines so often is its policy of guest selection. Each week the program's planners try to get a key person concerned with the big issue of the moment. This sometimes has meant traveling abroad, as *Press Conference* did when it had France's Premier Guy Mollet as its guest during the height of the Suez controversy.

Recent guests have been Senator John McClellan of Arkansas, French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

The program, moderated by Martha Rountree, is modeled after real press conferences as they are held in Washington. Instead of a panel of only a few newsmen questioning the official, there is a group of as many as 12 reporters trying to get a news story. Among them are top names in American journalism.

Since the AMERICAN OBSERVER'S

first report on *Press Conference*, it has changed its time and network. It is now produced over ABC at 5:30 p.m., EST. It's well worth following.

★

Public information shows on television and radio are increasing in number all the time. One veteran radio program of this type is *The Leading Question* which has just rounded out its third year on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Leading Question features a debate between 2 newsworthy persons on an issue of importance. For instance, Representative Peter Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and Representative Herbert Zelenko of New York recently debated the topic, "Should foreign officials such as Tito and King Saud be encouraged to visit the United States?"

The value of programs of this kind is that more than a single point of view on an important question is presented. The listener can take his choice. Zelenko opposed the visits and Frelinghuysen favored them.

This program is heard on the CBS network Thursdays at 9:30 p.m., EST.

Our Readers Say—

We do not attempt to balance arguments for and against each issue presented in this column as we do in the rest of the paper. Instead, the space is set aside for reader opinion, whatever it may be. If you disagree with what others say, write your views to this column.

Why is the United States giving money to Britain and France, which we should be spending right here at home? Many Americans have diseases which might be cured if the cities and states could afford to provide the proper treatment.

BILLIE HOLCOMB,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

★

Americans often forget that all of us who are not American Indians are either immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. Immigrants built the industrial power of our country and gave America its basis of democracy and freedom.

WILDA R. WEBBER,
Iowa City, Iowa

★

It is true that Tito is a communist, but we can't expect the communists to disintegrate by just ignoring them. If a third World War should start, our aid

to Tito may keep him out of the war, yet friendly to us, or may bring him into the war on our side.

MARGARET NOVOTNY,
San Martin, California

★

Is it really fair to our people to let the Hungarians come here to live? It is true that they need homes, but is it right that they should also take over our jobs?

MODERN PROBLEMS, GROUP 3,
Gresham, Nebraska

★

Congress should give President Eisenhower all the power and money he needs to defend the Middle East.

He has proved to be a good, intelligent, and capable President, who has kept our country out of war.

PATRICIA JOFFROY,
Nogales, Arizona

★

Ever since the Bill of Rights was passed, we have had an undeniable freedom of speech so long as we keep ourselves within the boundaries of law. To prevent senators from speaking as long as they wish will only hinder our democracy. Filibustering may not be the best practice, but it is better than limiting freedom of speech.

TOM CHRISTOFFERSON,
Valley City, North Dakota

Your Vocabulary

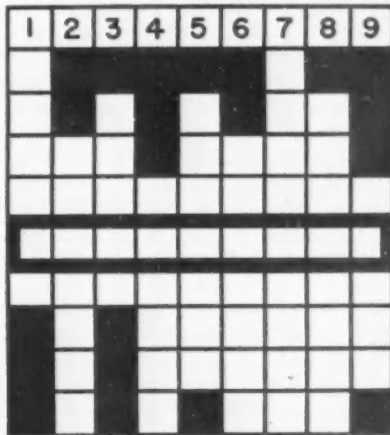
In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. The senator *mused* (mūz'd) over the report. (a) pondered (b) laughed (c) frowned (d) talked.
2. The communists have many *ulterior* (ūl-teer'ē-ōr) plans. (a) political (b) diplomatic (c) hidden (d) dangerous.
3. The committee members thought the idea was *repugnant* (rēpūg'nēnt). (a) delightful (b) amusing (c) exciting (d) distasteful.
4. The military commander *rescinded* (rē-sin'dēd) the order. (a) changed (b) canceled (c) posted (d) drew up.
5. Graft was *manifest* (mān'fēst) in that government. (a) evident (b) suspected (c) undiscovered (d) common.
6. There was a lack of *diversification* (dī-vūr'sī-fī-kay'shūn) in the country's industries. (a) variety (b) control (c) skilled workers (d) planning.
7. The plan is *plausible* (plāw'zī-b'l). (a) strange (b) reasonable (c) horrifying (d) humorous.
8. A *provisional* (prō-vīzh'ūn-āl) government was established. (a) strong (b) temporary (c) permanent (d) dictatorial.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area.

1. Most of our country's labor unions belong to the _____ (initials).
2. The French resisted independence demands in _____ for a long time but were finally driven out.
3. A Senate committee is checking to see if certain labor leaders have used union welfare _____ for private purposes.
4. French Premier.
5. The heart of any atomic power installation is its _____.
6. A recent Gallup Poll indicates that 75 per cent of Americans favor federal aid for _____.
7. Because no political party has a majority in France, the government is run by a _____.
8. _____ problems are among the most serious ones facing France.
9. Margaret Chase Smith, the second woman to be elected to the Senate, comes from _____.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Argentina. VERTICAL: 1. campaign; 2. Korean; 3. Raleigh (N. C.); 4. Benelux; 5. Monnet; 6. Euratom; 7. tariffs; 8. colonies; 9. Spaak.

The Story of the Week

French Premier

France's Premier Guy Mollet is scheduled to meet with President Eisenhower tomorrow, February 26. The 2 leaders are expected to discuss French-American relations plus such problems as the future of the Suez Canal, Europe's efforts toward closer cooperation, and other issues.

Mild, almost timid in his manner and speech—that is what friends say of Premier Mollet. But the French leader has repeatedly shown that he can be a real fighter when he has to be. He needs that quality more than ever before now that France is striving to settle its troublesome Algerian problem (see page 1 story).

Born in 1905, Mollet was the son of a weaver. His father died from World War I wounds while Guy Mollet was a



PREMIER Guy Mollet of France

boy. The youth was such a good student that he won a scholarship to high school.

Mollet continued his studies and later became an English teacher. But the pay was so small that he had to take on extra work to make ends meet. Around this time, he also became active in politics.

When the Germans invaded France in 1940, Mollet was wounded and held prisoner. He was released 7 months later, and soon became a leader of the French anti-German underground.

When France was freed and the war ended, Mollet was elected to the national legislature and became head of the country's Socialist Party. Since then, he has served in a number of top government posts. He became premier about a year ago.

Middle East Policies

Russia, both in and out of the United Nations, has been attacking our foreign policy lately on these 2 main fronts:

(1) Eisenhower's plan for giving military aid to Middle Eastern lands is dangerous. A better idea would be for the major powers to agree to give economic help to this area, but no arms.

(2) American military bases in the Middle East and elsewhere are an "act of aggression," and are threatening world peace.

Not many UN members really believe Russian charges that we are an aggressor nation. They know that the only reason for our military aid plans and overseas bases is to prevent Russia from taking over other lands.

Russia tried to get the United Na-

tions to debate her charges against our country. We welcomed the opportunity to engage in such a debate and voted with Russia in this connection. It was amusing, however, that even though we supported the Soviets on this issue, the UN voted against such a discussion. Most members thought it would be a waste of time.

With respect to Russia's latest Middle East plan, American officials agree that it would be better not to send more arms to the Arab countries, because additional weapons in these countries might lead to more trouble there. But before we agree not to send additional arms to the Middle East, supporters of Eisenhower's proposal feel that a foolproof arrangement must be worked out under which no additional Red weapons will go there either.

Many Americans feel that Russia's Middle East plan is nothing but a trick to get us to abandon our own program for that part of the globe, opening the way for further Soviet penetration there. They point out that we cannot close our bases in the Middle East nor give up plans for strengthening the area's countries until Russia definitely shows she is ready to stop trying to take over the region.

Other Americans say: "It's likely true that Russia's plan is just a trick, but we ought to at least study it carefully before turning it down. We can never hope to achieve world peace unless we explore every possible way of reaching that goal. We should call Russia's bluff, and then if she refuses to give us proper guarantees that she won't send arms to the Middle East if we don't, the world will see once again that she can't be trusted."

Union Investigations

A number of workers who are members of labor unions are covered by programs that provide for retirement and medical care plans. In most cases, individual workers pay a part of the cost of these programs, while the employer pays the rest. Some of the plans are supervised by union officials. Others are managed by employers, or are under joint union-management control.

A Senate investigating committee, headed by Democratic Senator John McClellan of Arkansas, is now checking into reports that certain labor leaders have been mismanaging employees' welfare funds, and using money from these funds for private purposes. When asked by the Senate group about their handling of these funds, a few union officials refused to talk.

Not long ago, the AFL-CIO, national labor organization with which most of the country's unions are affiliated, ordered its member union leaders to answer all questions put to them by the Senate investigators. The AFL-CIO also launched an inquiry of its own into the handling of welfare funds by its unions.

At the same time, AFL-CIO has set up a strict code for the supervision of welfare funds which member unions are being asked to follow. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, says that unions which do not meet all of the code requirements may be expelled from his organization.

Meanwhile, the McClellan group will continue its probe into labor organization activities.

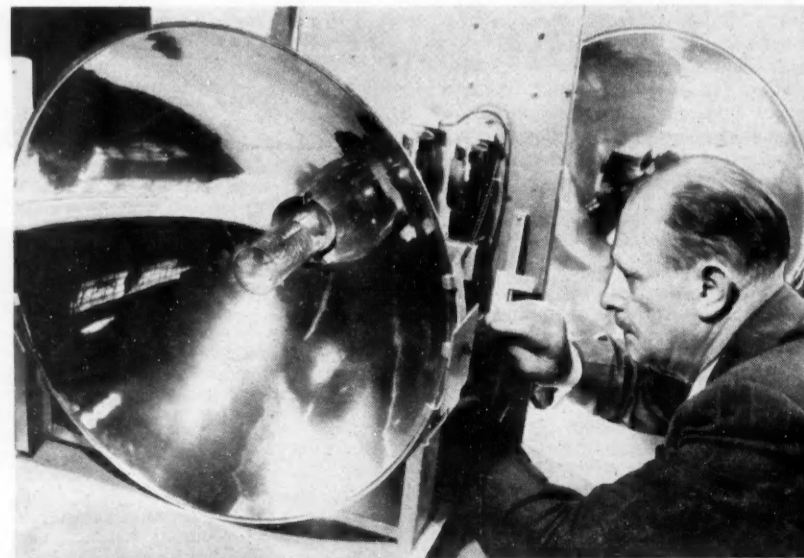
Money for Campaigns

It takes an oversized book of 928 pages, crowded with thousands of names and long columns of figures, to record the 1956 election campaign contributions and expenditures. The material for this book was compiled by a Senate committee headed by Democratic Senator Gore of Tennessee.

Among other things, the book tells us that labor unions report they spent a total of \$2,987,072 in the 1956 election campaign. Of this amount, almost 99 per cent went to the campaign chests of various Democratic candidates.

The 225 largest corporations in the country say they contributed \$1,816,000 to election campaign funds last year. All but \$103,000 of this amount went to Republican candidates.

The book on campaign spending gives only the names of persons and groups contributing \$500 or more for this purpose. Hence, there is no way of checking up on how the 2 big po-



TOWARD greater safety in air travel. You're looking at the inside of a new flashing light to help guide planes approaching an airport. Twenty are now being installed at Los Angeles, and another 20 are to be set up at Washington, D. C., National Airport. Each light flashes twice every second. If all 20 were flashed at once, their 700,000,000 candle power would equal the brightness of 10,500,000 ordinary 60-watt household bulbs—which is plenty bright.



ONE of smartly uniformed women police on the anti-communist island of Taiwan (Formosa), which lies 100 miles off the communist China mainland

litical parties fared in gifts from the average American.

Republicans and Democrats together report they spent about \$33,000,000 for campaign purposes last year. Because not all money spent for the election races was reported to Congress, the actual figure is believed to be much higher than that.

How the Quota Works

Last week, we discussed President Eisenhower's proposed changes in our immigration law. Among other things, the President called for a change in our quota system under which each country is allotted a certain number of persons that it can send to America. How do these quota rules work?

Some nations, such as Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Belgium, and others, don't send as many people here as their quota allows. Britain, for instance, is permitted to send 65,361 persons a year to the United States. But in the year ending last June, only 21,582 Britishers came here to live.

On the other hand, such countries as Italy, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and others have waiting lists of people who want to come to America but can't under the quota system. Italy, for example, has a normal yearly quota of 5,645 persons, while 131,150 additional Italians are now seeking admission to the United States.

TVA and Floods

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a government-controlled system of dams and other facilities on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. It not only helps check floods in the area, but it also provides for a network of waterways for inland boat traffic. In addition, TVA produces and sells large quantities of electric power.

There is disagreement among Americans over whether or not the federal government should generate and sell electric power. But most Americans agree that river development projects similar to the TVA are often valuable in helping to curb floods.

The TVA once again proved its

worth as a flood-control system earlier this month. While late-winter floods ravaged parts of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and other nearby areas, TVA dams helped prevent serious water damage in the Tennessee Valley region. Chattanooga, Tennessee, alone estimates that it would have suffered about \$100,000,000 more in water damage if TVA dams hadn't controlled flood conditions there.

Turmoil in Haiti

The little Caribbean country of Haiti hopes it can soon have regular elections and settle down once again to a normal life. Haiti has been without an elected president since last December. At that time, the term of President Paul Magloire ended. When he tried to continue in office without new elections, his people went on a strike and forced him out of power.

Haiti has had a number of temporary presidents since that time. The latest one is Franck Sylva. A noted lawyer in the island country, Sylva was chosen temporary president by the Haitian legislature. Unless he is forced to resign, he will govern until new elections can be held.

Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The other part of this Caribbean island belongs to the Dominican Republic.

The only Negro republic in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has an area of 10,748 square miles—about the size of Maryland. Most of the island country's 3,600,000 people are very poor. Less than a fifth of them can read and write.

Farming is the chief occupation of the Haitians. They grow coffee, sugar cane, bananas, and cacao. A few of the land's people work in mines that produce copper, iron, and silver.

Top-Level Talks

Meetings with a number of foreign leaders are listed in President Eisenhower's schedule for the next few weeks.

One White House visitor will be French Premier Guy Mollet, who will



THEIR SCHOOL BUS abandoned, students at Chattanooga, Tennessee, are ferried to safety in a rowboat during February floods. Heavy rains in 7 southeastern states, including Tennessee, caused several deaths and much damage.

meet with the President tomorrow.

On March 6, the President will welcome West Germany's President Theodor Heuss on the latter's first visit to America. Heuss, 73, acts as ceremonial head of West Germany and has a number of minor governing duties. The real political leader of his country is Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who is also expected to visit here soon.

Next, President Eisenhower is scheduled to meet with Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan for talks in Bermuda beginning March 21.

Aid to Schools

In a recent nation-wide sample poll, Dr. Gallup found that more than 75 per cent of the people questioned think Uncle Sam should help states and communities build new schools. About 17 per cent of the persons queried were opposed to the idea, while the others were undecided.

Congress is now studying an administration request for more than 2 billion dollars in federal aid to help states build schools during the next 4 years. A similar proposal was defeated last year in Congress, and a

stiff fight on the measure is expected on Capitol Hill again this year.

The school aid plan was defeated in 1956 largely because certain lawmakers insisted that no federal aid should be granted to states having separate schools for white and Negro students. These congressmen argued, as they do again this year, that the federal government must see to it that its school aid funds are used to help all children, regardless of race.

Other legislators feel that if the federal government is to give aid to schools it should do so without any strings attached. Management of schools is a state and local matter—one which must not be subjected to interference by the central government—it is argued.

Certain Americans oppose any federal aid for schools, because they fear aid will lead to control.

Science Unlimited

In the past 10 years, scientific discoveries have come so rapidly and have been so gigantic that the future's possibilities seem almost unlimited.

The Big Schmidt telescope at Palomar in California has enabled man to draw up a space map 50 times larger than was available only a decade ago. The telescope has focused on millions of galaxies a billion light years away, each one similar to our own Milky Way.

Could life similar to our own exist in any of these systems? Scientists have wondered about this for many years. Protein is essential to life as we know it. In a recent experiment, artificial lightning acting on methane, ammonia, water, and hydrogen created four substances important in protein. This led to further guesswork as to whether life can and does exist on another planet or even on many planets in these solar systems.

In the last decade, man has made startling discoveries about the structure of the invisible atom and about the mysterious and seemingly endless space in our universe.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) U. S. air power, and (2) Africa.

SPORTS

A NEW international competition gets under way today—February 25—in Kitchener, Canada. There women's badminton teams representing the United States and Canada will meet in the first round of play for the Uber Cup. The trophy is named for Mrs. H. S. Uber, a former English champion at the sport.

Teams from 11 other countries will compete in similar first-round play in various parts of the world. The winners in preliminary rounds will meet next month in England to determine the championship team.

As most people know, badminton is played on a court, usually indoors. The players, armed with long-handled rackets, must hit the piece of feathered cork—called the "bird"—over a net 5 feet high. Scoring is much the same as in table tennis.

Badminton originated in India where it was known as "Poona." English army officers stationed in India brought the game back to their home country. The sport attracted attention at a house party given by the Duke of Beaufort at his country estate in 1873. The Duke's home was called "Badminton," and the Indian game has been known ever since by that name.

This week the world figure-skating championships will take place in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Aiming for her second global title in a row will be 17-year-old Carol Heiss of New York City. In the men's competition, David Jenkins of Colorado Springs will try to win the crown that his brother, Hayes Alan Jenkins, took last



Carol Heiss and David Jenkins

year. The latter has retired from skating competition.

Both Carol and Dave showed 2 weeks ago that they were ready to compete against the world's best skaters. Each triumphed in the North American championship meet held at Rochester, New York. In March, they will take part in the national championships in California.

Carol and Dave have been skating ever since they were small children. Though they have had numerous offers to join ice shows, they prefer not to turn professional now. Each would like to win an Olympic gold medal in 1960.

—By HOWARD SWEET

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Jones suddenly became very ill and was rushed to a hospital. His boss was among the first to visit him.

"Now Henry," pleaded the boss, "don't worry about a thing. Everyone at the office is going to pitch in and do your work—as soon as we can find out what you have been doing."



"I've had it patented; it's wonderful for traveling in buses during rush hours."

Wise-cracking customer: I want to buy a left-handed monkey wrench.

Hardware Salesman: Sorry, we don't carry them. There are so few left-handed monkeys around here.

Some of our leaders appear to think that the best way to cure inflation is for the government to take so much of our incomes in taxes we won't be able to pay high prices.

A California woman rancher says she has the biggest lemon in the world on her place. And what does he say?

"Waiter, call the manager. I've never seen anything as tough as this steak."

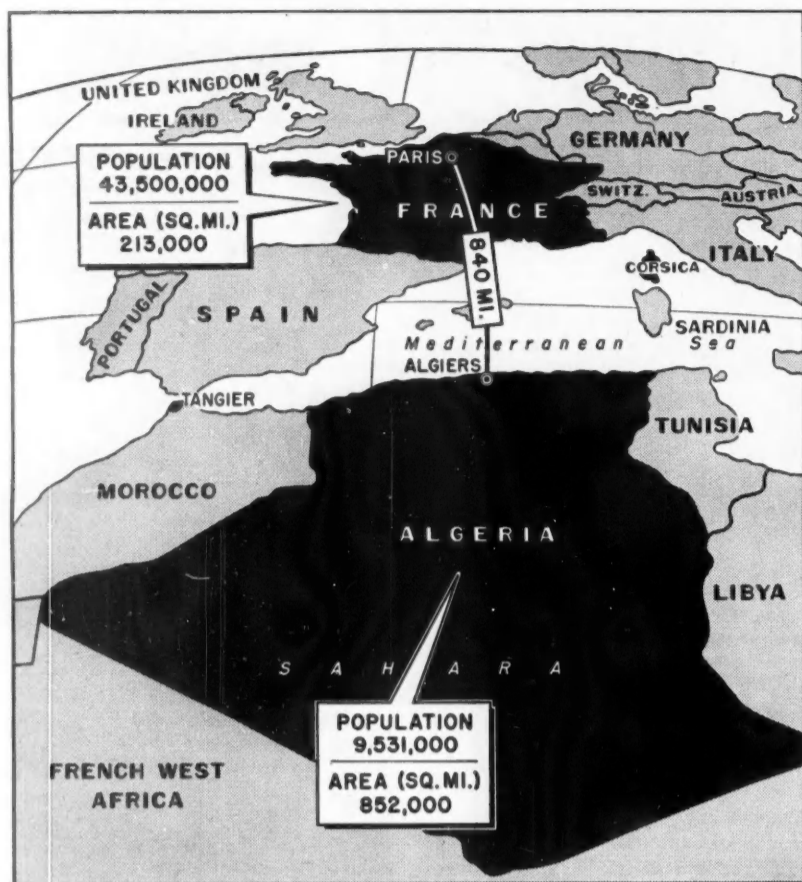
"You will, sir, if I call the manager."

Lady: Have you been offered work?

Tramp: Only once, madam. Outside of that I've had nothing but kindness.

"Daddy, what is an efficiency expert?" a small boy asked his father.

"He's a man smart enough to tell you how to run your business and too smart to start one of his own."



FRANCE is waging a hard, bitter fight to keep a hold on Algeria

France, Algeria

(Concluded from page 1)

Consequently, the prices of food and manufactured products remain high.

Certain French leaders feel that the problem can be solved, in part, by a plan now being worked out under which France and certain of her neighbors will trade with one another on a much freer basis than at present. They assert that if Belgian and German manufacturers can turn out goods at lower cost than French producers and can sell these goods in France, then the factories of that country will have to modernize to compete.

Meanwhile, French users of goods will profit through lower prices. Inefficient manufacturers may suffer for a time by outside competition, but the country as a whole—it is contended—will benefit over the long run.

Politics. Though economic conditions are still a sore spot, there have been encouraging developments on the political scene. The extreme political groups that seemed to be making headway a year ago have suffered setbacks in recent months.

The brutal action of Soviet troops in Hungary last fall caused many French communists to break away from the party in disgust. While the Reds and their sympathizers still hold 150 seats in the National Assembly, they are not an acute threat to the nation.

Nor are Pierre Poujade and his followers causing as much concern today as they did some time ago. A French storekeeper, Poujade led a rebellion against paying taxes about 2 years ago. In the elections of January 1956, he and his followers made a surprisingly strong showing. While the Poujadists dramatized faults in the French tax laws, they offered few constructive ideas for meeting the nation's problems.

In the past few months, the Poujadists have quarreled among themselves. When Poujade himself ran for

the Assembly in a special election recently, he was badly defeated. The French people appear to be swinging away from extreme groups in favor of the more moderate policies of Mollet and other like-minded leaders.

Algerian problem. Overshadowing all other issues in France is the problem of how to bring an end to the rebellion in Algeria. The struggle is costing the French government more than \$2,000,000 a day. So long as this conflict continues, France's economy is sure to be weak, and other problems that need to be tackled will have to be put aside.

Algeria lies directly across the Mediterranean Sea—only 2 hours by air—from France. For 2½ years the country has been in turmoil as Moslem rebels have tried to drive the French from a region they've controlled since 1830.

About 4 times the size of France, Algeria has approximately 9,500,000 people (as compared to France's 43,500,000). More than 80 per cent of the Algerians are Moslems—either Arabs or Berbers.

About 1,200,000 of Algeria's residents are of European descent. Most are French, but some are of Spanish and Italian origin.

Most Algerians live in the fertile Mediterranean coastal plain, 100 miles or so wide. A few live in the Atlas Mountains just back of the coastal belt. To the south is the Sahara, which makes up about 85 per cent of the country. This vast desert is practically uninhabited.

The French and other European settlers hold most of the top jobs in Algeria. Many live on comfortable farms which they and their forebears have developed with painstaking labor. They raise citrus fruits, grapes, and various grains.

As a group, the Moslems are much poorer than the French residents. The Moslems make a living as industrial laborers, farm workers, or herdsmen. About 40 per cent, though, lack regular jobs.

Algeria is regarded by the French

as a part of France, at least for governing purposes. This North African territory sends representatives to the National Assembly in Paris. There is also an elected Algerian lawmaking body with power to deal with many local problems.

French leaders say the uprising is treason, a most serious crime against the government. Ambushes, bombings, and killings occur almost daily. At times, pitched battles have taken place.

France has put close to 400,000 troops into the conflict. More than 2,000 French soldiers, plus about 20,000 Algerian nationalists, have been killed. In addition, several thousand civilians have been murdered. They include not only European settlers, but many Moslems loyal to the French.

France claims that the Algerian rebellion is a purely national matter in which the United Nations has no right to intervene. Nonetheless, the French agreed to discuss the question when it was raised recently in the UN General Assembly.

For independence? Supporting the nationalists in their demands for speedy independence are the Arab lands and most of the Asian nations once under foreign rule. They say:

"The situation in Algeria is the old story of a colonial power trying to hang onto foreign holdings against the wishes of a majority of the natives. Earlier the French resisted independence demands in Indochina, Morocco, and Tunisia, but were finally forced to yield. Now they are stubbornly resisting similar demands in Algeria.

"The argument that Algeria is a part of France is plainly only an excuse by which the French hope to justify their actions. The fact is that the French have never permitted Moslems equality with French settlers. The European residents hold most of the good crop land and most government jobs. In the National Assembly 1,200,000 European settlers of Algeria are permitted the same number of seats—15—that are allotted to more than 8,000,000 Algerian Moslems.

"The French should have done much more than they have in raising living standards, considering that they have controlled Algeria for 127 years. It is time now to permit self-rule. Algeria deserves independence every bit as much as do the neighboring lands of Morocco and Tunisia."

For French control? To the above arguments, the French reply:

"When we took control of Algeria in 1830, the populated area was only the small city of Algiers and a tiny strip of land adjoining it. European

colonists proceeded to develop the country, and made it their home. They eliminated diseases such as malaria and typhus, and built hospitals, schools, and highways. From these developments, the Moslem population has benefited immensely.

"Unlike the situation in Morocco and Tunisia, Algeria had no claim to being a nation nor did it have an established political system before we moved in. The rebel leadership today has no right to say that it represents a majority of the Moslems. If we should leave, a furious struggle for power among native groups would follow.

"It is our responsibility to protect the 1,200,000 people of European descent to whom Algeria is home, as well as the thousands of Moslems who are loyal to us. If we should withdraw, the nationalists would deal with these people ruthlessly.

"Actually it is Egypt and other Arab lands that—with communist encouragement—are arming the rebels and egging them on. We must not permit either Egypt or the Reds to get control of Algeria."

Mollet's solution of the Algerian problem is, first of all, to bring about a cease-fire. Then he would promote free elections in which the votes of Moslems would have equal weight with the votes of European residents. Finally, the elected representatives of both the European and the Moslem population would meet to work out a greater degree of freedom for Algeria.

But so far, the Premier has made little headway in ending the rebellion. The nationalists have not yet accepted his proposal for a cease-fire.

At the UN, the United States has supported a cease-fire and free elections as the first steps necessary for a solution of the Algerian problem. Our leaders feel that Mollet is making a fair offer to the rebels.

U. S. relations. This week Premier Mollet is scheduled to have talks with U. S. leaders in Washington. They are intended to heal the split that developed in U. S.-French relations last fall when France—along with Britain—invaded the Suez Canal area.

President Eisenhower strongly disapproved that action, but has supported France in various other ways. Right now he is attempting to speed up the re-opening of the Suez Canal. France badly needs oil and other products normally shipped through the waterway. Our leaders want France to remain a strong partner in the free-world alliance.

—By HOWARD SWEET



BOU SAADA, small town in Algeria at the edge of the Sahara Desert. The town, on an oasis, has water and supplies camel trains heading for the desert.

ALLEN BAUM—BLACK STAR



SCHWEITZ

Personality in Congress

Margaret Chase Smith

SHORTLY before noon most days in the week, a slender woman of striking appearance walks briskly into the chamber of the U. S. Senate. Very probably, she will be wearing a soft-colored suit with a flower pinned to the coat.

Stopping here and there to greet others in the chamber, she makes her way to her desk as the Senate begins its daily business. She is Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine.

Mrs. Smith is a woman of many accomplishments. She is our *only* woman senator today. She is the *second* ever elected to our top legislative body, though others have been appointed to serve for short periods. The first was Mrs. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas, who won a term in 1932.

Respected by her colleagues as an able, hard worker, Senator Smith has been chosen *Woman of the Year*, as well as *Woman of the Year in Politics*, on several occasions. The awards were made by radio and newspaper editors. The Council of State Chambers of Commerce in 1951 named her *Economy Champion* of the Senate for efforts to cut government spending.

Public office has taken up only a part of the life of Mrs. Smith. She's been "doing things" for many years. In her home town, Skowhegan, she was a hard-fighting basketball star on the high school team. Today, at 59, she plays a fast game of badminton.

On leaving school, Mrs. Smith—then Margaret Chase—taught briefly before going into the telephone business. By the time she was 21, Miss Chase was an executive for the Maine Telephone and Telegraph Company. She left that post to help run a Maine newspaper, the *Independent Reporter*. By 1928, she had risen to an executive position in a textile firm.

In 1930, Miss Chase married Clyde Smith, a prominent Maine Republican. Smith interested his wife in politics, and she became an active member of the Republican State Committee.

In 1936, Mr. Smith was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. Mrs. Smith became her husband's secretary, and found the post to be a 14-hour-a-day job. She handled the congressman's mail, prepared studies of the merits and demerits of legislation under consideration, and managed the office.

After her husband's death in 1940, Mrs. Smith was elected to fill out his term. She won 4 full terms of her own in the House, and, in 1948, was elected to the Senate. She is now serving her second Senate term.

The work habit is strong in Mrs. Smith. She's at her Senate office by 8 o'clock in the morning. Often, she breakfasts at her desk while reading her mail. She may dictate 200 or more letters a day.

During a part of the morning, Mrs. Smith may attend meetings of committees to which she belongs. These include the Appropriations Committee, which keeps a finger on government spending; Armed Services Committee, which deals with legislation on our defense forces; and Government Operations Committee, which studies ideas for running federal offices more efficiently.

The Maine senator is especially interested in our armed forces, and has made several trips to inspect U. S. bases in European and Asian lands. She strongly believes in maintaining reserve forces, and is a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Air Force Reserve.

With committee meetings over each day, Mrs. Smith is ready to head for the Senate. If there's an important debate or a vote scheduled, she may stay throughout the session. Otherwise, after a quick lunch, she'll return to her office to talk with visitors, study proposed legislation, and read Maine newspapers to keep abreast of news in her home state.

The senator's day at the office usually doesn't end before 7 or 8 p.m.

A staunch Republican, Mrs. Smith usually supports administration policies. She voted against a Democratic attempt to cut foreign aid spending last year, for example. She voted against Democratic efforts to make substantial changes in President Eisenhower's farm aid bill. The dispute finally was settled by a compromise measure.

When Mrs. Smith can get away from Washington, she hastens to her home town in Maine—Skowhegan—where she has a beautiful new house above the Kennebec River. There's a fine modern kitchen, in which the senator likes to prepare lobster, fish chowder, broiled steak with baked Maine potatoes, and tossed salads for her guests. —By TOM HAWKINS

In the Cold Antarctic

United States Explorers Living at South Pole

WHAT'S the use of exploring Antarctica, the huge continent of ice around the South Pole at the bottom of the world? Who cares about visiting the Pole, where temperatures may drop to 100 degrees below zero?

Many people do care. In the spirit of Columbus and other great explorers, brave men are fighting their way over the ice to learn the secrets of the Antarctic.

Some are interested only in adventure, but most of the explorers today are men of serious purpose. They want to find facts that can be of value to the world as a whole.

Scientists look upon the Antarctic as the world's biggest weather factory. It pours great masses of cold air into the currents which swirl around our planet. The region may prove valuable in making long-range weather forecasts. What happens down there may affect U. S. climate.

Experts want to study the giant icecap which blankets the continent. They want to know whether it's melting faster than ice is replacing it. If so, oceans will rise.

Scientists also want to know what lies beneath Antarctica—which is twice as large as the United States and takes up about a tenth of the area of the whole globe. There may be many valuable minerals. Explorers already have found deposits of low-grade coal in Antarctica.

Operation Deepfreeze

The United States is taking a leading part in studies now going on at the bottom of the globe. Under the general supervision of the U. S. Navy, explorations are being carried on under the name *Operation Deepfreeze*.

Operation Deepfreeze I is over. It started in November 1955 when 7 ships and 1,800 men sailed to Antarctica to prepare for future explorations. The men set up bases at Little America V, and built an airstrip at McMurdo Sound so planes could land on the continent (see map for all names of places mentioned in this story). The expedition left tons of cargo in storage, and returned to the United States in the spring of 1956.

Last fall, ships of Operation Deepfreeze II carried fresh supplies to Antarctica. This expedition put up

a base at the South Pole and journeyed far across the continent to start building Byrd Station. Ellsworth Station and Knox Coast base are under construction. Cape Adare is finished.

Ships of Deepfreeze II sail for home next month. Staying behind are a group of scientists—18 of them stationed at the South Pole base. The polar team is headed by Dr. Paul Siple of Arlington, Virginia, a veteran who first went to the Polar region in 1928 at the age of 19.

Dr. Siple and his men are on a really new adventure. They are the first people to plan to live at the South Pole for any length of time. They may stay well over a year.

Winter Ahead

In a few weeks, it will be winter at the Pole. Seasons in the Antarctic are just opposite from ours. July is the coldest month of the year. During the winter, it will be twilight or dark all the time.

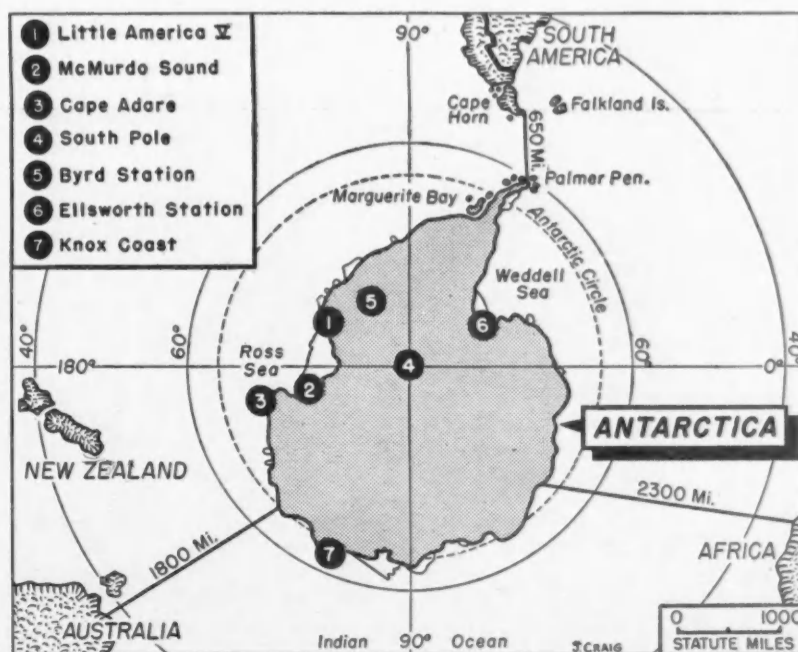
Dr. Siple says his biggest job will be to keep himself and his 17 companions alive during the long winter. Blizzards reach hurricane force as they roar over tiny huts, which are homes for the group. The cold causes metal to break. A man can freeze his nose—or an ear—in 15 seconds.

The men at the Pole have 500 tons of supplies—food, fuel, clothing, records, books, and scientific instruments. They should manage well enough, barring unexpected disaster.

Two additional Deepfreeze expeditions are planned—No. III, from November 1957 to the spring of 1958; and No. IV, from November 1958 to about March 1959.

The United States is not alone in studying the Antarctic. Ten other nations are at work, or planning to be, in the region. Scientists from Britain, France, Norway, Japan, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Chile, and Argentina are interested.

The British plan to send an expedition all the way across the continent on foot. Very likely the men will visit our base at the South Pole. Sir Edmund Hillary, a member of the first team to climb to the top of Mt. Everest in Asia, will lead the British expedition. —By HAZEL ELDRIDGE



Career for Tomorrow - - - In Nuclear Field

ABOUT 10 years ago, just a comparatively few scientists were dealing with the atom. Now, there are at least 15,000 persons with scientific training engaged in atomic work for the government and private industry. Many thousands more will be needed in the years ahead, says U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss. Hence, nuclear science offers unlimited opportunities for those who can qualify in this field.

Your duties, if you decide on a career in the atomic industry, will depend upon the specific branch of work you choose. The development of atomic energy has produced very few jobs that are unique to the field. It has, instead, drawn on practically every branch of science and engineering, as well as business administration, accounting, and others for its personnel.

Your qualifications, according to an Atomic Energy Commission official, should include a high degree of competence. If you want to make your career in this challenging new field, you should begin now to build a reputation for thorough, painstaking work.

You must also possess a first-rate character. All persons who have access to atomic secrets, in the federal government or on the outside, are carefully investigated to make certain that they are absolutely loyal to this country. Even those atomic energy employees who don't have access to secret material are screened to see that they are honest and loyal.

In addition to these qualifications, persons who hope to become atomic

scientists or engineers must be highly proficient in mathematics and the scientific subjects.

Your training, for the scientific jobs in atomic energy, should include a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on mathematics and science. In college, you will do your major work in a scientific field such as physics, biology, geology, or chem-



ATOMIC WORKER in laboratory

istry. To reach the top, you should plan on getting a Ph.D. degree, which takes another 3 or 4 years to complete in addition to your regular college course.

If you want to become an engineer in nuclear work, you should take mathematics, scientific subjects, and mechanical drawing in high school. Then get a degree at an engineering school.

In addition to scientists and engineers, the atomic energy industry em-

ploys stenographers, typists, machinists, and other skilled and unskilled workers. These people, like the professional groups, should have fine training in their line of work.

There are many college scholarships available to young people interested in science and engineering who want a career in atomic energy. Write to your state university for information.

Many industrial firms also offer scholarships to promising high school and college students. Your school principal or guidance director may be able to supply you with information about these grants.

Your salary in atomic energy work is likely to be about the same as that paid for similar work in other industries. A young scientist with a Ph.D. degree but with no previous experience, for instance, can expect to earn between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year. Salaries of experienced scientists and engineers are much higher.

Persons with only a B.A. or B.S. degree usually start out at around \$300 to \$350 a month. Their earnings also increase as they gain in experience, but usually not nearly as much as those with more advanced education. A number of industrial firms offer to pay regular salaries plus school expenses to promising employees who want to gain additional training.

Further information can be secured from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C. This agency has prepared a special information kit for young people.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Atoms at Work

1. Mention some specific steps that are being taken—or have been taken—in the United States with respect to atomic power.
2. Briefly tell how we obtain electricity from nuclear energy.
3. Give some advantages and disadvantages of using atomic "fuel."
4. Name several foreign countries actively working with nuclear power.
5. What arguments are put forth by many Democratic leaders concerning Uncle Sam's performance in the "atomic power race"?
6. How do Eisenhower administration spokesmen reply?
7. What are radioisotopes? Give some of their uses.

Discussion

Do you feel that our country, in comparison with others, is making sufficient progress in the atomic-electric field? In your opinion, should or shouldn't the federal government start building a number of large-scale nuclear power plants? Explain your position.

France and Algeria

1. How has Premier Mollet of France been able to stay in power so long?
2. What are some of the economic weaknesses of France?
3. Give evidence that the French are rejecting extreme political groups.
4. Briefly describe the geography, population groups, and government of Algeria.
5. Summarize opposing views on whether France should control Algeria.
6. How would Mollet solve the Algerian problem?
7. What is the official U. S. attitude toward France?

Discussion

1. Do you think France should retain control of Algeria? Why or why not?
2. Do you think the United States should continue to rely on France as a major ally? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. According to the Senate committee on campaign expenses, to which party did the large corporations contribute the most, and to which party did the labor unions contribute the most?
2. Name the country whose people are not using their full immigration quota to this country, and name one whose people would like to come here in much larger numbers than its quota permits.
3. Tell of several prominent foreign leaders with whom President Eisenhower is soon going to confer.
4. What charge is being made against certain labor union leaders in connection with their organizations' welfare funds?
5. Briefly describe the political difficulties now taking place in Haiti.
6. On what 2 grounds is Russia now attacking U. S. foreign policy? How do our leaders reply to these charges?

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Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) pondered; 2. (c) hidden; 3. (d) distasteful; 4. (b) canceled; 5. (a) evident; 6. (a) variety; 7. (b) reasonable; 8. (b) temporary.

Historical Background - - Story of the Atom

ONE day during World War I, the celebrated British physicist Ernest Rutherford wrote an apology for not attending a meeting that had been called to discuss a war research problem. He stated that he was too busy with experiments in which he hoped to split the atom. "If I succeed," he wrote, "the event will be far more important than your war."

Rutherford had earlier carried on experiments to show that the atom is made up of positive and negative electric particles.

A year after World War I ended in 1919, Rutherford performed the first successful atom-smashing experiment. He used radium rays to split the nuclei of nitrogen atoms and found that energy was released.

But Rutherford was not the first one to study the atom. As long ago as 400 B.C., a Greek philosopher, Democritus, taught that all matter is made up of atoms—particles too small to be seen. Democritus lacked the scientific knowledge to prove his theory, and little attention was paid to it for centuries.

The Greek teacher's theory finally was revived in the 1800's by John Dalton, an English schoolmaster. Dalton's experiments opened the road to modern chemistry, which has played a leading role in developing atomic energy.

An impure form of uranium, the atomic energy ingredient, was discovered in 1789 by M. H. Klaproth, a German scientist. In 1896, a French scientist, Henri Becquerel, accidentally discovered that uranium gives off rays

strong enough to affect photographic plates.

German-born Albert Einstein helped advance our knowledge of the atom in the early 1900's. He theorized that the tiniest amounts of matter can be turned into huge amounts of energy, or power. This conversion of matter into energy is the secret of the atomic bomb—and of atomic energy for peacetime use.

In the bomb, atoms of the elements of plutonium and U-235 (derived from uranium) are split. In the process, a tiny amount of the split matter disappears. It reappears as explosive power or energy.

E. O. Lawrence of the University of California, in 1929, built an atom-smashing machine, or cyclotron. The machine was of great value in carry-



ENRICO FERMI, Italian-born atomic scientist, helped build our first reactor

ing on studies of the atom and its amazing structure.

Nine years later, Otto Hahn in Germany first split the uranium atom. His experiment, which opened the way for turning uranium into power, was revealed to us by his assistant, Lise Meitner. She fled Nazi Germany and went to Sweden in 1939.

Professor Einstein, who was then in America, studied Dr. Meitner's reports on the German experiment and wrote President Franklin Roosevelt that the Nazis apparently were trying to make an atomic bomb. Roosevelt quickly authorized an atomic project to be set up in the United States. Hence, we entered the race to build a bomb—a race that we won, helping us win victory in World War II.

Our first reactor was built at the University of Chicago under the direction of Enrico Fermi. On December 2, 1942, the reactor or atomic pile was set into action and uranium atoms began to split in rapid succession, giving off energy as light and heat.

An experimental bomb was exploded in New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The following month, 2 atomic bombs were dropped on Japanese cities.

Since that time, we have developed almost unbelievably destructive nuclear weapons, including the hydrogen bomb. We have also harnessed the atom for peacetime purposes (see page 1 story).

Other countries, including Russia, also know the secret of the atom. The Reds have had the atomic bomb at least since 1949, and the H-bomb since 1953.

—By ANTON BERLE